

# THE EVENING STAR

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON,  
SUNDAY.....November 7, 1915

THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor

The Evening Star Newspaper Company

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.  
New York Office, 100 Broadway.  
Chicago Office, First National Bank Building.  
European Office, 3 Regent St., London, England.

This Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carrier within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Payable in advance—by mail, postage prepaid: Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents. Daily, Sunday included, one month, 40 cents. Saturday Star, \$1 year; Sunday Star, \$2.40 year.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

For order to avoid delays on account of personal addresses, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to the nature of the communication.

Mr. Bryan and Bolting.

Let us all keep certain things clear in our minds. It is as a democrat that Mr. Bryan challenges the President on the issue of preparedness. When he left the State Department he did not leave the democratic party. He resigned office in order to be free to express himself as an individual about administration policies.

At that time the difference between himself and the President related to a note to the German government on the subject of the latter's submarine warfare. On the subject of preparedness they were in agreement. Both were pacifists. The President regarded all talk about a larger army and navy as "academic." He pooh-poohed it. Mr. Bryan regarded it with even less respect than that. When he noticed it at all it was to condemn it outright.

Since then the President has become a convert to preparedness, while Mr. Bryan holds his ground, and is so much opposed to the proposition, he raps over the knuckles the man he made President and is the commissioned leader of the democratic party.

Mr. Bryan, therefore, is making his fight within the democratic party; and democrats, in Congress and out, are confronted with the necessity of choosing between two democrats, the one in office with every claim to leadership, and the other out of office aspiring to lead the leader in this particular business.

But what will Mr. Bryan do if the fight goes against him? Leave the party? How could he do that in the light of his record? Democrats who in 1896, after making the fight against free silver in the democratic national convention, bolted, were denounced by him as traitors; and he forbade them to return except in sackcloth and ashes. Some returned, though not in those habiliments, and some have never returned. They have never since voted a democratic ticket. And both in 1900 and 1908 Mr. Bryan was opposed for the presidency by men who until he became the democratic leader had never cast any vote other than a democratic ballot.

Now, according to Mr. Bryan's own prescription, if he loses his fight against the President on preparedness or any other issue he must bow to the decree. If he refuses the President support he becomes a bolter; he puts himself in an attitude he denounced nineteen years ago when assumed by others at his expense. As he himself has interpreted party duty, he must stand to the rack, fodder, or no fodder.

Burglars in Buffalo broke into a saloon and, finding no money, stole the cash register. Evidently the boss burglar had become suspicious of the gang and decided to establish more systematic business methods.

A number of Americans who live abroad are possibly wondering in the present crisis whether it would not have been better to pay all their taxes at the old home.

California looks forward to its olive culture as an important resource. There will be a lot of olive branches needed next year.

Democrats and Bull Moosers.

Chairman McCombs expresses the opinion that bull moosery, as an independent proposition, will cut but a small if any figure in next year's campaign. He expects "a straight out-and-out fight between democratic and republican candidates," with Mr. Wilson as the democratic candidate. This is the way he puts it:

"The majority of the progressives will be found voting with the democratic party in 1916. Some, of course, who voted for Col. Roosevelt because they were strongly attached to him will be back in the republican fold. In some states third party men will continue to vote the progressive ticket in 1916. This will make it difficult for the republicans to capture electoral votes, though, of course, not to the same extent as in 1912.

"But, nevertheless, I realize that we will know next November that we have been through a real fight."

What is to take a majority of the bull moosers into the democratic camp? Not even in the republican party has there appeared as severe a critic of the administration's foreign policies as Mr. Roosevelt. As respects both Mexico and Europe he thinks Mr. Wilson's course has been mistaken to the point of a crime; that it has cost America heavily in prestige, and should be rebuked at the polls. What bull moosers still under the Roosevelt influence will vote the democratic ticket next year?

George W. Perkins stands for the business end of bull moosery. What

bull moosers under his influence will vote the democratic ticket next year? He holds that the domestic policies of the administration have failed and injured the country. He instances the tariff, and attributes business depression in many lines to the Underwood revision to the new trust legislation, and declares that big business cannot be safe and prosperous, or helpful to the public, until it is operated under government charter; to the new currency law, and hopes for amendments to that. Mr. Perkins, who was a republican until 1912, has never in his life been more strongly anti-democratic than now. It is impossible to imagine him a supporter of Mr. Wilson, directly for re-election.

Indirectly, of course, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins are responsible for Mr. Wilson's presence in the White House. They divided the republican party, and Mr. Wilson marched to victory through the divided ranks. In all probability, it is the realization of their responsibility that makes both men so very emphatic now in their condemnation of the existing order. How sharper than a serpent's tooth, they think, is a thankless administration! Mr. Wilson owes his office to them, and yet has not only not consulted them, but actually has gone contrary to their well known views.

Mr. McCombs is on safe ground, however, in predicting that next year's race will be a hummer, and that the winning party will realize that it has had a run for its money.

Passing of Famous Ships.

Two famous ships of the American navy—that part of the establishment which is affectionately called the old navy—have recently been sold as junk and committed to the flames for the recovery of copper and other metals used in their hulls, and which can be more cheaply secured by burning the hulk than in any other way. There is something shocking to patriotic sentiment in this process, but efficiency and sentiment are often incompatible, and where they are so efficiency has the right of way and sentiment goes by the board.

A few weeks ago the sloop of war Portsmouth, which, under command of Capt. Montgomery, carried the Stars and Stripes into the bay at San Francisco, was sold for a trifling sum and her buyers then had her hauled to mud flats near Boston and set on fire. The Portsmouth went into the harbor of San Francisco, or as the village was then called, Yerba Buena, some months ahead of Commodore John Drake Sloat with his flagship, the Savannah, and two other ships, the Cyane and the Levant. Patriotic efforts were made to save the famous old craft from a sordid fate, but they were not sufficiently practical.

A few days ago a dispatch from San Francisco said "a series of charred, oaken ribs projecting out of a mud flat in San Francisco bay was all that remained of the frigate Independence, the oldest ship in the United States Navy, which was burned for the copper in her hull." In the news it was said that the career of the Independence began in 1812; that the frigate was America's first flagship and carried seventy-four guns on her three decks. After her retirement from active service the Independence was stationed at Mare Island as a receiving ship, and three years ago went out of commission even in that capacity.

The Statue of Liberty.

The War Department's denial of the report that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is to be gilded was hardly necessary, for it was virtually incredible that the government should put a perishable coat of precious metal upon a bronze figure that is in its natural color more beautiful than any extrinsic decoration can make it. A gilt Statue of Liberty would be little short of an atrocity, and it is not remarkable that persons of artistic tastes should have been excited over the report. It may be that the statue has been somewhat neglected in point of repairs and attention to the inner structure, but nothing should be done to change the gray-green coat that time has given the bronze and that has acquired a distinctive character. At present the great figure is part of the landscape. It is not garish, nor does it obtrude itself flamboyantly. Yet it cannot be lost or mistaken. It is always there to welcome both strangers and citizens on their arrival in port. A gilt Liberty would be too much like an advertisement. Fortunately good taste prevails sufficiently to prevent such a desecration.

So strong is the human tendency to be jealous of wealth that many people are now mentioning J. P. Morgan's appendicitis in terms of envious admiration.

The development of a split in the democratic party would call attention to the disposition to copy Col. Roosevelt's policies.

Politically considered, some of W. J. Bryan's peace utterances sound like war to the knif.

Simultaneous Deaths.

One of the most troublesome questions that can come to a probate court is that which relates to the question of precedence of death in case a husband and wife lose their lives practically simultaneously, as in a disaster. This question frequently arises and often on it hangs the disposal of property of great value. Such a case is now before the surrogate's court of New York city, where the future ownership of \$1,000,000 is involved. The husband and wife were passengers on the Lusitania and both

lost their lives. They made their wills the day before sailing on the ill-fated steamer, and referred to the possibility of their death, the husband remarking that if they died in circumstances which made it difficult to determine precedence it should be deemed that he predeceased his wife. But the husband's declaration may not govern the court in its decision, as under the terms of the will in this instance the fact itself and not the wishes of one of the testators is to rule. Yet it would seem reasonable to accept testimony on this point where it is impossible to judge as to the precedence of death. After all, the court should in all such cases be governed by the evident desires of the testators and not by rigid technicalities. So many cases of this kind have occurred that much litigation, usually very costly, would be spared by the establishment of a fixed rule to the effect that in case of virtually simultaneous deaths that of the husband or that of the wife took place first, according as the equities may most strongly govern in the determination of the rule. Some courts have held in these cases that the wife must be assumed to have died first, being of a physically weaker nature, while other courts have held that the husband would naturally assume the position of greater danger for the protection of the woman. Thus there is reason for either rule that whichever is established it should be definite for the sake of promptness of probate procedure.

While effectual in its censorship, the English government in discussing German atrocities does not fail to put a good man in charge of the publicity department.

Tammany is entitled to congratulate itself if at one stroke it got rid of the proposed state constitution and Elihu Root as a possible republican leader.

Greece is inclined to limit her interest in the war to the matter of adequate compensation for the use of her territory as a right of way.

The Sultan of Turkey continues to seclude himself and wait for the other people to decide what they are going to do about it.

A long time has elapsed since Col. George Harvey invented the phrase "babbling boob" and not a soul has sued for libel.

The strictest neutrality does not always avail to prevent a foreign war from interfering with domestic politics.

A Mexican battle continues to be fraught with special peril for the innocent bystander.

Shooting Stars.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Information.

"I'm just beginning to understand why they label this window 'Information.'"

"Can you find out what you want to know?"

"No. But it's a place where you can always go and inform somebody about what you happen to have on your mind."

Same Old Discrepancy.

Thanksgiving sorrows we will meet.

Two kinds our hearts will touch.

A few won't have enough to eat.

While many have too much.

When the Slip Comes.

"The wicked stand in slippery places."

"That's true," replied Senator Sorghum, "and yet it looks to me as if some mighty good people get the worst of a landslide."

Curious Coincidence.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I don't know why they're destroying the forests to make paper."

"I've heard something about it."

"Maybe that accounts for something. When I read some of the long arguments on the tariff I feel exactly as if I were getting lost in the woods."

Resolute Confidence.

"I see they defeated woman suffrage in your state."

"Woman suffrage," replied Mrs. Votewell, "cannot be defeated. They succeeded only in postponing it."

Joyous Geraldine.

"I saw a lovely foot ball game," said Joyous Geraldine.

"The foot ball seemed quite kind and tame."

In a tempestuous scene.

They pushed and pulled and pounded it.

And slammed it through the air.

The foot ball didn't mind a bit.

It never seemed to care.

At first it was so nice and neat it seemed a perfect shame.

To jump on it with dusty feet.

Throughout the thrilling game.

The men who played got fearful knocks!

Though some of them fell down.

And tore their trousers and their socks.

Their parents did not frown.

Though some of them went walking out.

And others used a crutch.

They still assailed that foot ball stout.

But couldn't hurt it much.

Although I raised my voice with glee.

To hail the victor's name.

The foot ball really seemed to me.

The winner of the game."

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

Winter Gardens

Hundreds of hitherto unused acres throughout a large portion of the south are being made by the government for winter gardens.

The work is progressing under an extension of the children's back-yard-garden plan fostered by the United States bureau of education, and taken with the spring and summer work, will, officials of the bureau believe, constitute an epoch-making factor in the social, educational and economic development of the south.

The winter garden work in the southern schools is a direct outgrowth of the summer work which was started there just a year ago, and which, in the opinion of the bureau, has been developed from the wider and more practical standpoint of the work that first originated in the northern states.

The winter work which the bureau is doing is now confined, because of small funds, to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and a portion of Tennessee, but it is hoped before long to carry on the activities in all of the southern states which will permit the school children to grow their own food.

The school children work in the south, both in winter and in the usual growing seasons, is not only a practical means of securing food for the children, but it is also a means of teaching them the value of the soil and the importance of the garden.

The bureau of education believes, from the results secured, even in the short period of its activity, that the garden plan it has adopted is an effective means for giving the children a practical knowledge of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

Clubs, the value of which in the organization of specific activities among farmers and in the building up of rural communities, are being organized in the south.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

Information.

"I'm just beginning to understand why they label this window 'Information.'"

"Can you find out what you want to know?"

"No. But it's a place where you can always go and inform somebody about what you happen to have on your mind."

Same Old Discrepancy.

Thanksgiving sorrows we will meet.

Two kinds our hearts will touch.

A few won't have enough to eat.

While many have too much.

When the Slip Comes.

"The wicked stand in slippery places."

"That's true," replied Senator Sorghum, "and yet it looks to me as if some mighty good people get the worst of a landslide."

Curious Coincidence.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I don't know why they're destroying the forests to make paper."

"I've heard something about it."

"Maybe that accounts for something. When I read some of the long arguments on the tariff I feel exactly as if I were getting lost in the woods."

Resolute Confidence.

"I see they defeated woman suffrage in your state."

"Woman suffrage," replied Mrs. Votewell, "cannot be defeated. They succeeded only in postponing it."

Joyous Geraldine.

"I saw a lovely foot ball game," said Joyous Geraldine.

"The foot ball seemed quite kind and tame."

In a tempestuous scene.

They pushed and pulled and pounded it.

And slammed it through the air.

The foot ball didn't mind a bit.

It never seemed to care.

At first it was so nice and neat it seemed a perfect shame.

To jump on it with dusty feet.

Throughout the thrilling game.

The men who played got fearful knocks!

Though some of them fell down.

And tore their trousers and their socks.

Their parents did not frown.

Though some of them went walking out.

And others used a crutch.

They still assailed that foot ball stout.

But couldn't hurt it much.

Although I raised my voice with glee.

To hail the victor's name.

The foot ball really seemed to me.

The winner of the game."

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

Winter Gardens

Hundreds of hitherto unused acres throughout a large portion of the south are being made by the government for winter gardens.

The work is progressing under an extension of the children's back-yard-garden plan fostered by the United States bureau of education, and taken with the spring and summer work, will, officials of the bureau believe, constitute an epoch-making factor in the social, educational and economic development of the south.

The winter garden work in the southern schools is a direct outgrowth of the summer work which was started there just a year ago, and which, in the opinion of the bureau, has been developed from the wider and more practical standpoint of the work that first originated in the northern states.

The winter work which the bureau is doing is now confined, because of small funds, to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and a portion of Tennessee, but it is hoped before long to carry on the activities in all of the southern states which will permit the school children to grow their own food.

The school children work in the south, both in winter and in the usual growing seasons, is not only a practical means of securing food for the children, but it is also a means of teaching them the value of the soil and the importance of the garden.

The bureau of education believes, from the results secured, even in the short period of its activity, that the garden plan it has adopted is an effective means for giving the children a practical knowledge of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

Clubs, the value of which in the organization of specific activities among farmers and in the building up of rural communities, are being organized in the south.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

The work has been developed principally for children between ten and fifteen years of age, and it is pointed out by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in that at which the new plan may be contributed by the average parents to satisfy, and the children to learn, the value of the soil and the value of the garden.

Information.

"I'm just beginning to understand why they label this window 'Information.'"

"Can you find out what you want to know?"

"No. But it's a place where you can always go and inform somebody about what you happen to have on your mind."

Same Old Discrepancy.

Thanksgiving sorrows we will meet.

Two kinds our hearts will touch.

A few won't have enough to eat.

While many have too much.

When the Slip Comes.

"The wicked stand in slippery places."

"That's true," replied Senator Sorghum, "and yet it looks to me as if some mighty good people get the worst of a landslide."

Curious Coincidence.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I don't know why they're destroying the forests to make paper."

"I've heard something about it."

"Maybe that accounts for something. When I read some of the long arguments on the tariff I feel exactly as if I were getting lost in the woods."

Resolute Confidence.

"I see they defeated woman suffrage in your state."

"Woman suffrage," replied Mrs. Votewell, "cannot be defeated. They succeeded only in postponing it."

Joyous Geraldine.

"I saw a lovely foot ball game," said Joyous Geraldine.

"The foot ball seemed quite kind and tame."

In a tempestuous scene.

They pushed and pulled and pounded it.

And slammed it through the air.

The foot ball didn't mind a bit.